

LOUISVILLE DAILY UNION PRESS.

VOL. 2.

LOUISVILLE, KY.: MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 13, 1865.

NO. 178

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Jefferson Street.
DAILY UNION PRESS.

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WEEKLY UNION PRESS.

One copy for one year, 52 issues.....\$2 00
Ten copies.....20 00
Twenty.....40 00
We send ONE EXTRA COPY with every CLUB OF TWENTY,
TWO EXTRA COPIES with a CLUB OF TWENTY.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Communications to the paper should be addressed to "The Editor of the Union Press, Louisville, Ky."

The care should be taken to write on only one side of the paper used.

No copy will be taken of anonymous communications.

Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer--not necessarily by the name of the paper, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected communications.

Advertisements in Weekly Union Press.

Ten lines or less, 50 cents. Larger advertisements in proportion.

Advertisements in Daily Press.

Five lines (forty words) or less, in "Wants," "For Sale," "Wanted," "Boarding," "Lost," "Found," &c., 25 cents each insertion.

Mendelssohn and Moschelles at Home--New Musical Reading for Americans.

A Leipzig correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writes as follows:

"I called on Lampadius; he is the pastor of one of the great Churches of Leipzig, that of St. Nicholas, and is a man of extremely cordial and agreeable manners. His labors are now so arduous that he has little time to devote to his musical studies, but his love for the science is not lessened, while his reverence for the character of Mendelssohn remains unchanged. I was glad to tell him that the American edition has been published in his country, and that our people have a thorough appreciation of the character of that great and excellent man. In Germany Mendelssohn's music is now hot so much liked as that of Schumann, whose star is in the ascendant, but still the Germans are not unmindful of his great merit, and have given him England the highest appreciation of his genius. In Leipzig he is gratefully remembered."

"I also called on Mr. and Mrs. Moschelles; that Moschelles who is the biographer of Beethoven and the friend of Mendelssohn, from the cradle to the grave. They are now in their eighties, and though old and infirm, it indeed seemed singular to be conversing with those who had directed the opening of Mendelssohn's musical studies, followed every step of his bright, beautiful career, stood by him at the death-bed, and died almost twenty years after his death, and still the grave, and the hand of young, and full of labor. Mr. Moschelles is somewhat stooping, but his eye is full of fire, his step firm and young, his mind vivacious and active. He must, ten years ago, have been a man of noble presence. Mrs. Moschelles is gracious in manner, yet dignified and composed."

"She asserted most willingly to my proposition that she should prepare a volume of recollections of Mendelssohn, illustrated with numerous portraits, and accompanied by the numerous letters which she has written to him, and the members of his family, many scores in number.

"We are permitted to copy the following extract from a letter received by a merchant of this city from Kingston, Jamaica, by way of Havana:

KINGSTON, October 15.
The New York Independent says we envy not the New York, who will no doubt be heard of the ruined state of the island, caused by the disaffection of the negroes. The wildest rumors prevail here in Kingston, regarding the reported atrocities of the blacks in the interior section of the island. For what cause the blacks are reported to have committed such outrages is not known. The negroes have the preponderance both in numbers and influence. The legislative assembly, corresponding to your Congress, is virtually, as far as the negroes are concerned, a government whose councils are to us foreign, and to all purposes, a negro assembly, as not the right of the members belonging to the colored race.

"We are forced to wait without representation--to submit without appeal to laws, however offensive, without a single voice in framing them--to bear arms, without the right to say whether against friend or foe, against law or legality. We are bound to do what we can to protect our slaves, and to prevent their being sold into slavery, and every day's delay is a sin against society. The powers of the Board of Health ought to be greatly enlarged, and ample funds provided out of the city treasury, and, in addition to these human means, let our minds cast off all enervating fear, and repose with hope and trust on the mercy of the Almighty--Philad. Press.

teration, is thoroughly Union, and has no other thought or ambition than the welfare of Arkansas.

We are glad to learn that matters have so cheerful a look in Arkansas, and that the General is considerably situated and has the hearty cooperation of the civil authorities and the people generally. He is everywhere regarded as one of the most competent and exemplary officers in the service, and has been retained with his present rank by the Lieutenant General as a special mark of his confidence and esteem.

Fears of the Cholera.

In a great city twenty people died suddenly. Cholera said, "I killed nine hundred." Right truly boasted, "I killed nineteen."

At Toulon, where it lately raged, the authorities, following the advice of some of the best physicians in France, had immense piles of wood, tar-barrels, turpentine, pitch, and other combustible materials, stored in the open air, and set fire to them. Hundreds and thousands of the inhabitants, young and old, gathered around these mighty bonfires. All at once, joining hands and shouting for a merry chorus, they began to dance around the crackling piles of fire, singing, shouting, showing off, trying to attract the注意 of the girls. But the red embers remained on the ground. All went home in good spirits. They slept well after their jovial exercise, and the general talk next day was of the broad fun they had, with a hope it would be repeated every evening for a fortnight, during which one forgot the cholera, which had so much frightened them before, and, as the physician anticipated, the cholera forgot them. The inhabitants imagined that the bonfires were up to clear the air, which might be bad, but, in a couple of hours, nothing but the smoke remained, but the people were too busy to notice the smoke.

The above are buried adjoining the citizens' burying ground.

E. W. Bishop, Lieut. 15th Conn. Vols., died March 17, 1865--enclosed.

Moses Taylor, dec. Feb. 2, 1861.

George F. Taylor, Co. C, 4th Vt. regiment, died April 3, 1865, aged 13 years.

Geo. H. Fern, Co. D, 50th Vt. I.

Clayton Howard, Co. E, 26th Conn.

John Gaff, died July 15, 1862, (of New York city).

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George F. Taylor, Co. C, 4th Vt. regiment, died April 3, 1865, aged 13 years.

G. C. Miller, Co. H, 30th Mass., died Nov. 15, 1863.

J. C. Merriman, 7th Mich., Co. H., died Nov. 3, 1863.

John Blackburn, of Tennessee, Dec. 6, 1863.

J. T. Hunter, Co. H, 90th Pa.

Eugene Lyengar, Co. H, 107th Pa., died Dec. 18, 1862.

J. Kinke, Co. Palmer, Co. G, 1st D. C. cavalry, died June 2, 1865.

Corp. G. W. Mauville, Co. E, 10th Conn. Vol. Inf., U. S. A.

Chas. S. Hartmard, Co. D, 8th Pa. Cavalry, died Feb. 1, 1865.

These fifteen graves are all that are marked on the burying ground back of the prison, where between four and five thousand prisoners were buried, mostly in trenches four or five deep.

The following statistics were copied from the register of the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C. by Mrs. Johnston:

Oct. 1861.

Adults Died Remaining.

Nov. 169 602 467

Dec. 262 614 224

Jan. 260 592 246

Feb. 291 593 239

Mar. 1 5 0 6

April. " extra" 27 9 16

4,054 2,307 1,657

The Jamaican Insurrection--Causes of the Troubles--Disaffection among the Blacks--"White" and "Black"--The Rising and the Massacre.

(From the New York World.)

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The legislative assembly, corresponding to your Congress, is virtually, as far as the negroes are concerned, a government whose councils are to us foreign, and to all purposes, a negro assembly, as not the right of the members belonging to the colored race.

We are forced to wait without representation--to submit without appeal to laws,

however offensive, without a single voice in framing them--to bear arms, without the right to say whether against friend or foe, against law or legality. We are bound to do what we can to protect our slaves, and to prevent their being sold into slavery, and every day's delay is a sin against society. The powers of the Board of Health ought to be greatly enlarged, and ample funds provided out of the city treasury, and, in addition to these human means, let our minds cast off all enervating fear, and repose with hope and trust on the mercy of the Almighty--Philad. Press.

A Noble Appeal.

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THE DAILY PRESS

OFFICE---PRESS BUILDING
NO. 100
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LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1865.

News of the Day.

In New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Michigan the State appointments have now been made to coincide with the President's proclamation announcing the 7th of December as a day of thanksgiving. Gov. Bramlette has designated that day for that state.

Governor John Echols, of Virginia, is in Washington, making preliminary arrangements for starting the national bank at Staunton, Virginia. He says the only salvation for the South is standing by the National Administration, supporting its measures and giving it a cordial political and pecuniary support, without regard to the past.

Secretary Seward's reply to Karl Russell's last dispatch on the Anglo-Russian pirate question was written some six weeks ago. It is understood that Mr. S. has informed the British government that "we shall not press the suggestion of arbitration, nor shall we consent to submit the question to the decision of a commission, unless all the claims at issue between the two governments are submitted also."

Maj.-Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher reached Bannack city, Montana Territory, Sept. 23d. Two days later, Gov. Sydney Edgerton, who was about to leave the Territory for some month's protracted absence, addressed the civil war, expressing the duties of all law-abiding citizens of the Territory towards the National Government, announcing his own resolute independence of party ties, and his devotion to what he considered the best interests of his country; and that he would not be unmindful of the affairs of the Territory, in the two-fold capacity of Governor and Secretary, the confidence and support of all the inhabitants of Montana, whose inestimable resources and glorious prospects he set forth in glowing language. On Monday, Oct. 2, Governor Meagher again entered upon the discharge of his official duties.

The Columbia (S. C.) Post presents the results of the South Carolina elections showing a majority for Orr of 514. The aggregate majority for Col. Orr, in the districts of Claremont, York, Spartanburg, Laurens, Marlboro', Chesterfield and Georgetown, estimated by gentlemen from the several districts, is 2100; making him a majority of 2600. The aggregate majority for Gen. Hampton, in the districts of Union, Orangeburg, Albinville, Marion and Lancaster, is estimated to be 1100, making his entire vote 7175.

It is now the settled policy of the Freedmen's Bureau to cease giving Government rations to freemen who are able to work, so that they may be induced to enter labor contracts with planters and other employers throughout the South. A circular addressed by Col. Brown, assistant commissioner in Richmond, says that while the rights of the freedmen will be protected, they must meet the first and most essential conditions of freedom—a visible means of support and fidelity to contracts. This policy is considered to be the "best good of the freedman."

The army train, consisting of fifteen hundred and seventy-five miles, two hundred and fifty-eight wagons, sixty traveling forges, and two ambulances, which left Washington on the 10th of last August, under the command of Maj. H. M. Judson, arrived at Springfield, Ill., on the 31st of October. It was the intention of the War Department, when this train was placed en route for Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to send it across the plains; but the project having been abandoned, an order issued directing the sale of the articles at Springfield, and the shipment of the vehicles to Fort Leavenworth for transportation service or sale at that point.

A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., states that the Legislature "sticks" on the negro testimony question.

Gov. Wells has issued a proclamation calling a special session of the Louisiana Legislature, to meet on the 23d, for the purpose of electing two United States Senators in time for the coming session of Congress.

The Legislature of South Carolina has adopted a bill to disarm the negroes of the State, and grant that there is danger of negro insurrections. Also, a bill to make it a punishable offense for any white man to employ a negro without the consent of the former owner of such person.

What Relation Does the Mouth Bear to Happiness?

A correspondent of the New York Times traveling along the coast of Florida and Georgia, found a woman who did not know even where a newspaper was. Happy woman! she had seven children and a pipe in her mouth.—*Louisville Journal*.

That's too much, neighbor. We must be allowed to withhold our belief in the "happyness" until you inform us what the capacity of that mouth is.

THE RIGHT OF THE NORTH TO SUCCESSION AND PROTECT THE FREEDMEN.

We do not suppose that the character of Mrs. Jellaby is a pure creation of the novelists brain. Neither can we be made to believe by any amount of assertion, by implication or otherwise, on the part of the Journal, that all the people of the North, except the pro-slavery Democrats and Copperheads, are Mrs. Jellabys. One thing, however, is true, the Northern people have benevolence, they have money and enterprise, and they are somewhat given to the belief that the civil or political duties of the citizen are not wholly outside the realm of moral obligation. They think that the religious basis and obligation claimed for the injunction to obey their rulers do not stop here, as is asserted by some, but extend right on into all the multifarious relations and attendant duties of the citizen of the United States. Of course, reference is here made, not so much to those who make politics a profession, as to the masses in whom loyalty to what they conceive to be right, forms the real foundation of loyalty to country. Naturally enough such people seem romantic, and come as intermeddlers to those standing upon the false and narrow ground of expediency and self-interest.

Now as regards the one subject of slavery, these people at the North hold the same views as our forefathers held at the time of the formation of the Constitution; namely, that the extension and strengthening of American slavery is incompatible with the genius and development of a sound Democratic nationality. The one must decrease if the other would increase. This was then universally regarded as statesmanship, acting in the direction of invincible moral law. And it was only after Southern leaders had placed their section of the country in opposition to this doctrine of the natural (moral) incompatibility of the two, and demanded that the General Government should interfere to arrest the expected, because natural—in a healthy and vigorous republic—decline of slavery, that this conviction of our forefathers, still held by the Northern people in part at least, began to speak and act through the press, in the pulpit and at the ballot-box. Men, politicians even, ought to know that the spirit and the teachings of morality and

religion are to be carried into the discharge of the duties of a citizen of the nation, just as much as into mere social and business life. And yet one of the staple themes of railing and accusation against the Northern man is, that he allows earnest moral convictions to influence his political action.

But we have thus briefly gone over this ground for the sake of showing two things, —the fact that the North has a deeper interest in dealing with slavery and its present effects, than mere expediency can give, and the consequent fact that, as men acting in the interest of that institution, change their principles and modes of action, so must the welfare of its victims, change their principles and modes of action.

If the slave-holder or his political leader had not foisted the institution into politics, and by going to war, you consigned the fate of slavery to the loyal people of the country, and thus this state of affairs has been brought about in which it is just as much their duty to see that you deal fairly and honorably with the freedmen, as it is your duty to deal thus with him.

The Journal of this city, and we presume others, say that the Southern States have already complied with all the conditions necessary to satisfy a reasonable North as to the future of the freedmen if left now wholly in the hands of each and all of the Southern States. This will be news to the North and to President Johnson, most certainly.

WIRZ AND DR. WEBER.

We have endeavored to get along with as little reference to Wirz as was consistent with a desire to give news. The world is well rid of the wretch. He left the stage of life lying in almost all that he uttered. Among other things he said that he was employed by a Dr. Webber, about twenty miles from Hopkinsville, and upon finding that the Doctor was a humbug, he left his employment. Dr. Webber is one of the most respectable physicians in Kentucky and one of the best of men. It was Dr. Webber that found Wirz utterly incompetent for the business for which he was employed him, and Dr. Webber discharged him from his service.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Jefferson County Court, during last week:

J. P. Wirsberger and Barbara E. Baumer. Charles Readley and Lizzie Young. Thomas J. Cooke and Molly O'Neil. William H. and Mary A. Thompson. Michael Casey and Catherine Sullivan. Charles P. and Adelie Vogel. A. G. Dorsey and Mabel C. Clement. Charles Piolm and A. Charlotte Vogel. T. L. Tieron and Carrie Morris. M. Moran and Matilda A. Hogan. W. H. and Mary A. Thompson. U. F. Ranson and K. E. Harris. H. I. Mettenher and Lucy G. Foster. Charles Nohier and Anna M. Kousling. F. E. Little and Louisa U. Robertson. James C. and Anna C. McDaniel. D. T. Umor and Mary McAlan. Wm. E. Douglas and Jessie McDaniel.

FREDERIC THE GREAT.

By THOMAS CARLYLE. Harper & Brothers.

It is well that Carlyle did not commence his literary career with such productions as his Latter Day pamphlets and this life of Frederick of Prussia. His notions of government, and his conceptions of greatness in men are so perfectly discordant from American ideas, that had this life of Frederick been his introduction to American readers, those readers would have been too much disgusted with him to wade through any more of his quagmires. But those who learned to love him through *Sartor Resartus*, the essay on *Burns*, and the biography of *Schiller*, were able to forgive many of the faults in his latter writings. This life of Frederick of Prussia cannot, however, be easily forgiven. The theme is unseemly, *per se*, but Carlyle manages to add materially to the disgusting mixture. The man who could attempt to make a hero of the father of Frederick, and follow this by an attempt to make Frederick lovable or admirable, may be considered gigantic in paradoxical efforts. Carlyle is beneath himself in much of this work on Frederick, but his labors are valuable in some respects. The odious character of Frederick's administrative courses gleams out, even through Carlyle's whitewashing! And the campaigns of Frederick are useful studies for military men, for whatever may be thought of him in other respects, he was unquestionably the ablest military man of his age. What he would have been in the hands of Marlborough or Wellington is scarcely a matter of doubt. Even as a military man he is not to be compared with Grant or Sherman. When Napoleon made his midnight visit to the room in which Frederick's body repose, the great conqueror who had scattered them was atavistic in his admiration of the Prussian army, and was willing to let it sleep.

MEETING OF KENTUCKY SOLDIERS.

There was quite a large meeting of discharged Kentucky soldiers at Turner Hall yesterday. The object of the meeting was to obtain Gen. Rousseen's influence in having the next Congress pass a law allowing the soldiers who volunteered in 1861 the same bounty as those who enlisted subsequently. A committee was appointed to correspond with Gen. Rousseen on the subject.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

All the members of the Board of Trade are expected to meet promptly at noon to-day at the Exchange. Business of importance will be brought before the board. Let none fail to attend.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of real estate were made in the city of Louisville from the 9th to the 11th of November:

P. W. Peay to Henry Dreher, 42 acres of land in Jefferson county, Ky., \$16,000. John H. and John W. Peay to Wm. H. Houston, 20 feet by 2750 feet on Market street, \$1,000. James Campbell to Wm. H. Houston, 30 feet by 105 feet on Market street, \$1,000. Wm. H. Houston to Joseph Steele, 20 feet by 105 feet on Market street, \$1,000. Joseph Steele to F. Brander, 60 feet by 150 feet on Main street, \$1,000. H. McClaran, Jr., to James Fisher, 26 feet by 105 feet on Grand Avenue, \$1,000. H. McClaran, Jr., to Frank Clark, 20 feet by 105 feet on Franklin Avenue, \$1,000. Wm. H. Houston to Frank Clark, 20 feet by 105 feet on High street, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, \$1,000. Wm. H. Houston to August Haaser, Jr., 25 feet by 105 feet on Green Street, \$1,000. Charles L. Daubert to August Haaser, Jr., 25 feet by 105 feet on Twelfth street, \$1,000.

The Harpers are publishing the work in capital style. The maps are great aids in understanding the events of Frederick's military career.

PRISON LIFE IN THE SOUTH.

At Richmond, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia, Raleigh, Goldsboro' and Andersonville, during the years 1861 and 1865. By A. O. Abbott, late Lieutenant 1st New York Dragoons. With illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.

This is a vivid, and unquestionably a faithful record of suffering in rebel prisons, recorded by the sufferers. The work is very instructive, and will be likely to live in its substantial and various merits.

Rebel sympathizers often assert that their traitorous friends were treated in the national prisons as outrageously and cruelly as the national soldiers were by the rebels. This assertion is made without a particle of proof recorded by rebel prisoners. It is the sneaking sympathizer, who never risked getting into prison life, who talks this way. We have an easy method of disproving this sneaking lying. Captain Pratt was in charge of the national military prison in this city. That prison was part of a national organization, all under one general administration. The regulations of any one prison for captives were the regulations for all. A great many thousand prisoners passed through the hands of Captain Pratt, and no one ever saw or heard of a prisoner that received cruel or harsh treatment from him. That which is true of Captain Pratt is true of every other national officer entrusted with the safe keeping of prisoners of war. The Winders, Oulds, Turners, Wirz, and McClellan are products of rebellion. The national cause had not a particle of soil that could sprout such germs, nor a particle of sun that could warm them into life.

The work of Lieutenant Abbott is worthy of high praise. It is a beautiful book, because it is published in the best style of the Harpers.

These works are a portion of Civill & Calvert's large assortment of literary treasures.

3. If the people of Canada should assume the privilege and right of looking after the present and future condition of the freedmen as the people of the North do, you of the South might properly bid them look to the poor of their own community. They would have no business with affairs in your State.

This mode of talking goes upon a false assumption—namely, that the poor in a community like that of the Northern States and the freedmen of to-day in the Southern States are exactly parallel cases. Whereas, while the poor of the North are just such cases of poverty and suffering as are found in all, even the highest civilization and wealthiest communities, the condition of the freedmen is altogether an anomalous one, one such as the history of the world furnishes no parallel to; one consequent upon a total revolution of the social, political and industrial fabric, and brought about, too, amidst the devastations and embitterments of civil war. There is no question about the social and political rights of the former; their inequality is not of a legal character, nor was it produced by law; it is simply that of property. Now, all we seek is to put the freedmen upon the road to the same condition under the law, to have removed all barriers to his progress towards the same rights and immunities.

4. Your feelings towards the freedmen and his towards you, are not the same as those which mutually exist between the people of the North and their poor. You affect to despise the freedmen; you wish him out of the country; some of you drive him away; others accuse him of laziness, theft, ignorance, treachery, of being without the capacity of ever becoming any better than he is now. You despise him in

his new condition, and he distrusts you. It does not matter now why you despise him or he distrusts you. Here certainly is some reason for our seeing after his welfare, especially since you have made his case a national affair.

5. On your own assertion, that we have deeded and brought about his freedom, we ought to see to it that he is put into the best possible way of being benefited by his new condition. It is not a sufficient answer to this to bid us take him North. You need him where he is. Your interest and his interest and that of the Nation, for the present at least, requires that he stay where he is.

6. You brought the negro into national politics, and by going to war, you consigned the fate of slavery to the loyal people of the country, and thus this state of affairs has been brought about in which it is just as much their duty to see that you deal fairly and honorably with the freedmen, as it is your duty to deal thus with him.

7. The Journal of this city, and we presume others, say that the Southern States have already complied with all the conditions necessary to satisfy a reasonable North as to the future of the freedmen if left now wholly in the hands of each and all of the Southern States. This will be news to the North and to President Johnson, most certainly.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

Worth Elected Governor of Ills.

French Gov't and N. Y. Steamers.

A Sharp Transaction by Spies.

Regulations for Va. Freedmen.

Canada and the Fenian Movement.

More About Andersonville Witz.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The information in reference to the capture of the French gunboat, *Le Vérité*, which was obtained from a reliable reporter, who received it from the owner of a steamer which was searched by two persons who represented themselves as revenue officers sent from the Custom House to search the vessel. The owners went around the vessel with them, and showed them cases of arms but they did not demand that they should be opened.

The officers stated that the government of France had lodged complaints against five vessels and 220 persons specifying that they had been captured. They also stated their information just so it was given to the agent of the Associated Press. Mr. Wakefield, Surveyor, denies that he had sent any officer from the Custom House to search any vessel for arms. The inference is that these searching officers were none other than the spys.

The Commercial's Washington special says: "The President is vigorously pressed to have Jeff Davis tried under an indictment pending since last June in the Supreme Judicial Court of Columbia." The Washington paper says that the Southern Confederacy has engaged a spacious mansion in the upper part of the city as headquarters. The President and the different bureaus will move into it next week. The Express says the present organization is not intended for the government, but the future Irish Republic will be able to find its Irish patriots in their struggle for independence.

Intelligence from Hayti has been received to the 25th of October. President Gifford has issued a manifesto to the soldiers of his army, in which he announces that ships-of-war have been sent to New York, and are on the way to Hayti. With those vessels, Cape Haytian, the rebel stronghold, will be blockaded, and the city overcome. Besides these, he adds: "All our other steamers, to the number of six, have been entirely repaired and armed, and are ready to go to Hayti. Of what importance is it, that the rebels have

wedged themselves into the enemy, without fighting and without resistance. He alludes to the relative superiority of the Government forces over the rebels, and argues the immediate and complete overthrow of the rebellion."

The City Bank of Trenton, N. J., has suspended payment.

A Calcutta letter, dated September 22d, says: "The cholera broke out Sept. 8th, on board the ship Young Mechanic, for Boston, and on the 9th the captain, second mate and three sailors died. Five sailors who survived were sent to the hospital."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.—The Farragut Court Martial to-day heard several witnesses in defense of Commander Craven. Bernard C. Gill testified that from what he had heard from Spanish officers, the rebel ram *Stoutwall* was too formidable to attack, without instant destruction to the assault.

The body of Witz was buried this morning, at the arsenal, near the remains of the conspirators.

The body of Capt. Witz was directed by the President to be interred in the penitentiary yard, arsenal grounds, between Payne and Moore streets, located "Witz's ground" in the Southern one of a row of five, in the following order: Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Harrold, Atzerott, Witz.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 11.—Brigadier General Kennedy, who was wounded in storming Fort Fisher, North Carolina, has sufficiently recovered to be able to leave for his home in Westchester, Pennsylvania, in a few days. He entered the service as a private in 1861, and has served with distinction throughout the entire war, having been wounded on different occasions.

A meeting was held at Norfolk yesterday for the purpose of taking measures for the organization of an Emigrant Society. It was largely attended, and was deemed a very important one. Dr. J. E. Beck of Norfolk, in the course of his remarks, said that the Emigrant Society would be a system in introducing labor. He had been since July acting as an emigrant agent on his own responsibility, and had brought into the State 180 persons, including 12 Englishmen, 19 Scotch, 30 Irish, 45 Swedes, 60 Germans, 6 French, and 4 Danes. These men secured work readily, and, besides their board, are paid \$12 per month.

A circular has recently been issued by Colonel O. Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia, calling the attention of agents of the Bureau to the fact that it is the duty of the freedmen in their districts to enter into contracts for labor with planters and others who have employment for them. He then added that, where employment is offered on the plantations, for the comfort of the slaves, it is the duty of the freedmen to depend on their own resources or charity, they should be treated as common vagrants if they do not accept it, and the rules of the Bureau, applicable in such cases, must be vigorously enforced.

The steamer Pelican, from Washington for New York, is here awaiting favorable weather.

Workmen this morning removing the track and iron of the Government railroad between New Haven and Hampton, when the work was suspended by order of Gen. M. A. Phillips.

PENNSYLVANIA, Nov. 11.—Colonel H. Bowman, of the United States Corps of Engineers, died at his residence in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., this morning. He superintended the building of Fort Sumter, and at the time of his death was President of the Board of Engineers, charged with remodeling the coast fortifications.

The loss by fire at the Bancroft Mills, at Media, on Thursday last, is not less than \$200,000.

To-day the Athletic Ball Club met the Kestrel Club, and beat them in a game of seven innings. The score stood 49 to 5. Eighteen hundred persons witnessed the contest.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 11.—Cotton continues heavy; a few bales sold at 42¢/43c. Receipts 400 bales; shipments 236 bales.

The vicinity of this city is infested by robbers.

A market-man was killed by negro soldiers one mile from the city last night.

The river is thirty inches on the shoals.

Gov. Brownlow has appointed the 7th of December next as a day of fasting and prayer.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 11.—The flouring mill of John H. Oberhans, on Cass avenue, was burned this morning. Loss, \$13,000; insurance \$1,000.

Nov. 11.—Wm. Johnson, collector at Fort Velasco, Texas, and brother of President Johnson, died at that place on the 13th ult.

One thousand and eight bales cotton passed here for New Albany and Cincinnati yesterday, and one hundred and forty-four for Louisville.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—Worth is certainly elected Governor over Holden by from 500 to 10,000 majority.

TRENTON, Nov. 11.—The City Bank has closed its office here, but its notes are redeemed at the Merchants' National Bank. The City Bank was run under the general banking law. The securities are deposited with the Bank for the redemption of its bills.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—Today, saluted speculation was heavy in the street, and at the early call of the opening board there was a general decline in prices. The falling off in some shares was quite marked.

At the Stock Exchange there was a firm tone to the market. There were fair busi-

ness transactions in a few of the leading stocks. Prairie du Chien was 150. At the last board the market was weak and lower prices prevailed. There was a general disposition to sell, and the usual Saturday afternoon desire to buy in rags, and altogether the market was very unsettled. Gold closed at 146¢. The money market was very active early in the day, and the rate for loans was fully 7 per cent.

Toward the close of bank hours the market was a little easier. The dullness of credit continued, and the price of stocks exceeded the present demand and prices are again a fraction lower. The rumor of the further funding of interest-bearing notes to be inaugurated in January produces some qualms. The expectations of a further decline and ending of the sale of gold interest bonds especially.

Petroleum stocks were nominally lower to-day, Buchanan Burns 77, Bradley 11, Cherry Run 21, Liberty 55, Standard 42, Excelsior 33, Foss 29, Berger 21, 1st Southard 29, United States 29, Webster 16, Pitts Creek 130.

NEW YORK, November 11.—The morning papers contain the following in relation to the execution of Witz, and the fact in connection with Witz's trial, which it has not been agreed to lodge in the hands of the government now given public notice. This is no less than the attempt to bring him to justice.

The Kate Putnam, for St. Louis, and Argonaut, for Cincinnati, left Pittsburgh Thursday evening. The Silver Cloud, Nora and America were to leave that port Saturday.

Another consignment of salt was received yesterday from the Kawahira salines for this market.

The Linne Drown left St. Louis Friday evening for this port.

New York, from St. Louis, a long time overdue, passed Cairo Thursday together with the Ella Faber, St. Louis, Chicago, Pine Grove, Norman, and Leonora No. 2, all bound for this port, and all due yesterday.

The Indiana, Capt. Neal, bound for New Orleans from St. Louis, passed Grand Lake on the lower Mississippi on Monday last. She was due at New Orleans on Tuesday, and will leave that port on Saturday for Louisville.

Capt. J. St. Nut, who had been compelled to retire from the command of the Indians on her last trip, on account of sickness, has his health improved.

The Indiana will probably arrive on Friday next, and have dispatch for a return trip to New Orleans.

The Cincinnati Commercial of Friday says: "The President is vigorously pressed to have Jeff Davis tried under an indictment pending since last June in the Supreme Judicial Court of Columbia."

The Washington paper says that the Southern Confederacy has engaged a spacious mansion in the upper part of the city as headquarters. The President and the different bureaus will move into it next week. The Express says the present organization is not intended for the government, but the future Irish Republic will be able to find its Irish patriots in their struggle for independence.

Intelligence from Hayti has been received to the 25th of October. President Gifford has issued a manifesto to the soldiers of his army, in which he announces that ships-of-war have been sent to New York, and are on the way to Hayti. With those vessels, Cape Haytian, the rebel stronghold, will be blockaded, and the city overcome. Besides these, he adds: "All our other steamers, to the number of six, have been entirely repaired and armed, and are ready to go to Hayti. Of what importance is it, that the rebels have

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date points was slowly falling Saturday, though a fair stage of water prevails—sufficient for the business at this season of the year.

The Cumberland at Nashville Saturday was falling, with thirty inches water in the channel.

The Mercury, under the auspices of the Nashville and Louisville Packet Company, has been brought to the city wharf to load for New Orleans.

The Pompeii, Captain Dan Parr, is at the city wharf with her cabin nearly completed. She, too, goes to the regular Louisville and Nashville trade.

The Emperor, from Cincinnati, moved down the river to the canal Saturday with two barges in tow for New Orleans.

The Ella Faber has returned from her trip to St. Louis.

Our thanks are due to J. W. Green and Mat. T. Johnson, of the Norman, from Memphis, for a memorandum. She is at the city wharf to load for New Orleans.

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